

Islamic Awakening and Its Impact on Israel's Security

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ABSTRACT

Undoubtedly, with the recent events that have been characterized by frequent crises in the Middle East, which have always been a major challenge in the course of history, and sometimes with titles such as the Arab Spring, Islamic Awakening and so on, its impact on a wide range of societies Islamic and non-Islamic, in fact, are prioritized. What is happening in these Arabic societies is a tangible and prominent region. Awakening of Islamic societies is a diverse range of countries. The fact is that, with the recent developments, the Zionist regime is openly opposed to events with a sense of danger. Has expressed because the regime has consistently pursued a conservative approach to maintaining and stabilizing its position. Particularly, the current awakening of Islam has severely challenged some of the Zionist regime's good relations with some Arab communities in the region, such as Jordan, Tunisia, and Egypt, it has faced the crisis of security, stability, and even survival more than ever. In other words, the Islamic awakening of Arabs in the region, which has long been viewed by the Zionist regime with an occupier's eye, has entered a new phase of the crisis and maybe even created an alliance with the Arabs against Israel in the past. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of Islamic awakening on the occupation regime of Qods as well as to adopt the approaches of this regime.

Keywords: Islamic awakening, Zionist regime, security, trans-national powers, military alliance.

INTRODUCTION

The fact is that relations between the Arabs of the region and the occupation regime of Qods have undergone many changes during different periods of time. On the one hand, Islamic societies occupy the first Muslim qibla and take hostility toward Israel and imposed various sanctions on this regime, on the other hand, with the Arab successive defeats in the wars between them and Israel and the conclusion of Camp David Treaty, the tensions between the Arabs and Israel somewhat subsided. Also, with the emergence of conservative regimes in many of the Arab Patriarchal communities of the region and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Arabs and Israel, with the intermediary of trans-national powers such as the United States, the security frontier of Israel was partially provided. However, in the meantime, its hostile relations continued with Iran, Hezbollah and the Syrian Alevis. In fact, Israel's goal was primarily to stabilize and secure the region by using deterrent powers such as the United States, as well as creating deep regional

alliances between countries that have not had a hostile attitude toward the regime, as in Turkey. The beginning of the Islamic Awakening movement, which has affected almost all the Islamic societies of the region and is aimed at returning to Islamic shakat and sovereignty, the occupation regime of Jerusalem can be regarded as the only serious opposition of this movement. In verifying this hypothesis, various parameters are mentioned. Such as the threat of Israeli security, the Arabs of the region to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the emergence of Islamists instead of nationalists.

Therefore, the main goal of this research is to investigate the effect of Islamic awakening and the Zionist approach toward it. Accordingly, the authors' efforts are aimed at answering the following questions: What will be the effect of Islamic awakening on the occupation regime of Qods? What is the most important challenge to the Zionist regime by Islamic awakening? According to the findings, it seems that Israel is one of the first serious opponents of Islamic awakening. On the one hand, there are several

factors that can be taken into account in Israel's opposition to Islamic awakening and the pessimistic attitude towards this movement, which jeopardizes its security. The regime is the first cause, and on the other hand, by expanding the good relations between the revolutionaries of the Islamic awakening and the Islamic Republic, the scope of the siege of this regime becomes narrower and ultimately challenges its security, stability and survival. This article will respond to the current research gap on the approaches of the Zionist regime and its response to Islamic awakening, as well as the effects of Islamic awakening on this regime. In this research, in addition to using written and virtual sources, an analytical-descriptive approach seeks to study Islamic awakening and its effects on the Zionist regime.

THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

Realism and International Security Theory

From the word security, various definitions have been made. Security is widely used in a concept that refers to peace, freedom, trust, health, and other conditions that a person or group of people has, the feeling of freedom from fear, fear, danger or threat from inside or outside (Mirrab, 1379: 83). The perceptions of political thinkers about global security and international security, as in the concept of security, have always been changing and fluctuating with the evolution of the global system. Different theories from different schools have different approaches to assessing security both at the regional level and elsewhere. Internationally, realistic approaches to international security are used in this paper. In general, approaches to security from the point of view of international realism are:

Alliances

Realists do not mean the alliance, because realists believe that cooperation requires coordination and coordination requires force. In other words, coordination in international politics is irrelevant because coordination is a spontaneous phenomenon in which force does not interfere and this is not an issue in the international system.

From their point of view, cooperation in any field is vulnerable. Collaborating on security issues related to maintaining international peace and security. Since the realist school is dependent on independent power and cooperation as a dependent variable, it is believed that the stability and security of the

international system depend only on the power of a country or the power of a group of large states. In this regard, if power is exercised, and if power breaks down, the system becomes unpredictable. Consequently, the concentration of power leads to system stability and power failure causes system instability. Alliances that are formed when two or more governments combine their military capabilities and agree to coordinate their policies to increase their bilateral security (usually when two or more several governments formulate a common security threat.

Power balance

It balances its rules and focuses on the realistic conception of international security (Emerson et al., 1381: 150-188). The central issue is the idea that peace was created when military power It is possible that no state has enough power to dominate others. As it is expressed in the theory of balance of power, fear is part of the desired desire for unity, governments, because they are threatened, need power to increase the power of the opposing party by increasing Power off (neutralize). It should be noted that the balance needs a balancing factor. As England has played the balancing role since the seventeenth century.

Inhibition

Definition of Deterrence

Policy based on attempts to control the behavior of other actors using threats (Seifzadeh, 1995: 125-135). By definition, deterrence is an action or set of actions that are taken to prevent hostile enemy action. Inhibition is a general principle of human behavior, but with the deployment of nuclear weapons by governments after the Second World War, it became a central theoretical thought, especially in the American strategic studies field. Nuclear weapons made it much easier to use the threat of widespread punishment from the threat posed by conventional weapons. Nuclear weapons also led to deterrence as a policy for military security. Types of deterrence include: through conventional weapons through nuclear weapons and mass destruction.

Arms Control

In the theory of realism, such as the balance of power, it is considered to be a stabilizing factor, so a problem in analyzing realism comes from the century of weapons technology. How realism can analyze security with this expanding

arsenal and promise a safe world. The realists solved this by controlling weapons, which could be referred to, for example, Salt I and II agreements. Arms control, as one of the realistic approaches to achieving security in this regard, is important in accepting realistic propositions such as anarchy in the international environment, the dominant actor in this environment is the state, and also on the priority of power. The military emphasized other aspects of power and ultimately made the security available to the military through operational control of the military forces (McKinley and Little, 2001: 145-183).

Islamic Awakening and Transformation in Middle Eastern Regimes:

Perhaps the causes of the Islamic Awakening movement could be attributed to various parameters, and the causes and factors were also accelerated and ultimately considered catalyzed.

In this research, explanation of the reasons for the occurrence of Islamic awakening has been made considering the two major categories of internal factors and external factors as well as the explanation of the accelerating factors.

Internal Factors

- Legitimation crisis in regional regimes:
- Revival of rich Islamic identity and civilization:
- The efforts of the scholars of the Islamic school to fight the exploitative culture of the West:
- A wide range of economic-political problems in the communities of the region:

External Factor

- The Palestinian issue:
- Challenge in the name of the Zionist regime and adopting a policy of appeasement with this regime
- Extension of the predominantly dependent regimes of the region to the West:
- In addition to the above, other factors that accelerated the occurrence of Islamic awakening can be pointed out that the most important and first effect of the Islamic Revolution of Iran on the revolutionaries of the region, the pattern of religious democracy and eventually the abolition of Western-led hegemony led by the United States and

Christian Zionism And the replacement of Islamic ideology in the region.

The above may be considered to be the most important elements shaping the Islamic Awakening movement, leading to insurrection, unrest, crisis in the region, and eventually the fall of dictatorial regimes and transformation into their political systems. By making such changes in the region, the Quds occupation regime firstly saw an important part of its most strategic allies in the region, such as Hosni Mubarak in Egypt, Ben Ali in Tunisia, and In fact, the first alarm and According to the writers of this study, it may be possible to transform the political systems of the region, to lose allies in the region, and ultimately to exploit systems based on Islamism, that all three of these would not only overlook the interests of the Zionist regime, but also The most important paradigm for this regime, which is the doctrine of stability, security, excellence and ultimately survival, With the potential danger. In verifying the above hypothesis, how the regimes of the dictators of the region, such as Mubarak, Bin Al-Sab, Saleh, etc., took steps towards the interests of the West and, consequently, of the Zionist regime, and reproduced them in some way. One can say that on the one hand, a set of factors such as the lack of popularity of the regimes of the above regimes, the escape of Islam, and the marginalization of it from the vestige of life and its replacement with secularism, chauvinism or radical patriotism. ..., the crisis of legitimacy on their political and governing apparatus inside Islam, which is the result of Islam, is the danger of Iran and the crescent of Shi'ism in the region. In other words, the need for support from the West and the United States led to appetite for the Zionist regime. In this regard, the Zionist regime's relations with the dictatorial regimes in Egypt, Tunisia and Jordan before and after the Islamic Awakening movement are discussed.

The fact is that among the Arabs of the Middle East, Egypt has always played a prominent role in the events of the Muslim world and the Arabs of the region. Among the Arabs, the King of Saudi Arabia, King Abdul Aziz, noted that the security of the Arab communities depended on the powerful Egyptians (Temple, 1981: 342). For the Zionist regime, Egypt has been in the forefront of its importance. Because in the religious, intellectual and political affairs, as well as the nationalist sense of course, Egypt is the leader of the Arabs of the region. The common borders with Israel, as well as the

existence of charismatic leaders such as Nasser, can be added to the above. Therefore, the abovementioned factors transformed Egypt into the first Arab state of the region that had formal diplomatic relations with Israel (Abdul Hamid, 2000: 74). The relations between Egypt and Israel before the Islamic awakening can be regarded as somewhat good. This was especially true at the time of Mubarak. Although the official diplomatic relationship between Egypt and the Zionist regime dates back to the time of Anwar Mohammad Sadat, one can point out a number of issues in checking this issue. Mubarak and earlier, Sadat, made a massive effort to resolve the Zionist and Palestinian hostilities. On the other hand, the level of cooperation between the Mubarak and Zionist regimes in the 1990s was wider, such as participation in the Madrid Conference on Peace (Keneth, 1991), Mubarak's extensive cooperation with the Oslo Conference on the Gaza Strip, Jericho was also continued (Freedman, 1998). Also, in the aftermath of September 11, in the fight against terrorism, cooperation with the Zionist regime regarding the promotion of Iran and the danger of the Islamic Republic and Shi 'ism in the region, the cooperation of the Zionist regime with the regime of Mubarak regarding Egypt's leadership in the Arab world, and many others. Sarraf Yazdi and Bagherizadeh, 2011: 183-187). In fact, Egypt was the era of the Mubarak era, a heritage of peace and prosperity with the Zionist regime, although in some cases relations between these two regimes were confronted with cold, but I was always more favorable than other Arabs of the region in terms of the totality of relations between Egypt and the Zionist regime. Regarding Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's regime in Tunisia with the Zionist regime, it should also be noted that indifference towards Palestine and the policy of expanding relations with Israel have been prominent in the rise of Islamic awakening in these societies. In fact, Tunisia and Egypt were the most important countries in the region that removed the Zionist regime from political isolation among Muslims in the region. Tunisia has always had extensive political, security, intelligence, and economic relations with Egypt for reasons such as the presence of a significant Jewish population in North Africa (Adam, Yazdan Panah and Jahkhah, 1391: 68). With the departure of Ben Ali from Tunisia and the power of the Islamists, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Silvan Shalom expressed concern over the power of Islamiverin that he considered the relations between Tunisia

and Israel important and called for the return of the moderates to power. Rashid al-Ghannouchi, the new Tunisian leader, has also stated explicitly that Islamism and the formation of an Islamic government in the Oolot Party's program clearly stated that a Muslim cannot tolerate the survival of the Zionist regime, and that Palestinian liberation is not something that can be negotiated (Saadallah Zarei, Tunisia one year after the victory, Kayhan newspaper, 27/10/1390). Interestingly, after the Islamicists' triumph in Tunisia, the new law, based on Islamic standards, regards the relationship with the Zionist regime as a crime and considered the main problem as the foundation of Zionism (Kalateh, 1391: 143). As mentioned above, the Zionist regime was not only lost in the wake of the Islamic awakening of its allies in the region, but was faced with alternative systems in these societies, which not only provoked Islamism and secularism, but also relations. Consider the Zionist regime as a mass crime. As a result, this foundation can be used as a basis for isolation among the Islamic communities in the region and the crisis of this regime's stability and security in the region (Byman, 2011: 125).

The relationship between the occupation regime of Jerusalem and Jordan has always been of interest to Israel. Issues such as the large number of Palestinians living in Jordan, the common geographic borders, and the peace treaty between the two countries can be said about the importance of the two countries' relations. By expanding protests over relations with Israel, the King of Jordan appointed anti-Israeli politicians (Yaari, 2011). One can also justify the adoption of anti-Israeli policies in Jordan and the spread of protests against relations with the regime through the statements and incitements of the Brotherhood the Muslim Brotherhood of Jordan has found that, with the Egyptian Brotherhood, any relationship with the occupation regime is in conflict with the ideologies of the movement. A reader in Jordan after the Islamic awakening called for the expulsion of the ambassador of the Zionist regime from Amman, the abolition of the peace treaty with this regime, as well as policies Support for the Palestinians (WWW. TAGHRIB NEWS.IR).

The Security Doctrine of the Occupation Regime of Quds

In the political encyclopedia, word security is the free state of any threat or attack or readiness to face any threat or attack (Assyria, 1366: 38).

But the concept of security has always had elements inside it, which, according to Little, The element of ideology is one of the most prominent and tangible elements of the concept of security. In fact, what constitutes the mental and relative nature of security, the changing nature of the security environment and security actors is ideology (Tajik, 1381: 30-44). The fact is that since the formation of Israel, the security of this regime has various theories have been presented, but in almost all of these theories the role of Zionist ideology has been very prominent. In fact, the main doctrine of the Zionist regime's security is on a few key points, including the following:

- Not having the warp and enduring failure even in a war.
- Use of extensive and aggressive tactics in fighting enemies
- Use of political means and power of deterrence in the region as the first military power.
- Avoid collisions and crisis and instability.
- Determine the consequences of the war with speed and decisiveness.
- Fighting terrorism (Lotfian, 1999: 5).

It is important to note that in the implementation of the Zionist regime's security scenarios, there are two parameters called nuclear power as the basis for deterring the regional enemies of this regime and the use of a factor called trans-regional powers such as the United States as Performance warranties are considered. In explaining the first parameter, the use of nuclear power, an instrument to intimidate the communities of the region, it should be added that the occupying regime of Quds, as it faces with limited territorial, demographic and military constraints, suffered from a lot of harm during the Second Gulf War. The regime's plans seek to use an effective tool, such as a nuclear bomb, and come to the conclusion that they will place their national security on atomic and nuclear arsenals. In other words, the existence of nuclear arsenals will be inevitable for the survival of this diet (Bress, 1986. As for the other parameter, the use of a tool by transnational powers such as the United States to ensure the security and stability of this regime, it should also be noted that the United States and some European societies, such as the United Kingdom, essentially established the nature of the occupation regime of Jerusalem,

and it is clear that The security and stability of the Zionist regime, which is the primary supplier of US interests and interests in the region, is one of the major regional goals of the country. The United States was one of the countries that pursued the following actions in the interests of the Zionist regime.

- Encouraging the migration of Jews to Palestine
- Facilitate the sale of Arab lands to the Zionist regime
- Provide military training for the Jews and determine the highest number of war veterans for this regime.
- Macroeconomic investments and incentives to invest in other investors in this region (Ahmadi, 1369: 202-201)

Also, according to the West and the United States, real democracy in the Middle East was only apparent in this regime, and Abrabe has never been able to secure the West. Moreover, according to the United States, the only country that can balance the region is the occupation regime of Jerusalem. Because the elimination of possible dangers such as radical Islamists, powerful Iran, crises like Syria, Lebanon and other Islamic groups will be limited to the power of the occupation regime of Jerusalem. Therefore, it seems obvious that the support of the West and other European societies is determined by this regime (Nixon, 1378: 212). And in the same vein, the Great Middle East plot, with the American theorist and Zionist leadership, are at the top of their policies (Abdul Mohammad, 2004: 8). Also, with regard to military matters, the United States has long been regarded as the most important military supporter of this regime. In 1983, Reagan, President of the United States, in a treaty equipped the regime with weapons to intimidate the enemies of Israel, such as Iran, Syria, Lebanon and The provision of ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads was only part of US support for Israel (Heinboos and Ehashami, 1382: 168). But with the events in the Middle East that has been targeted at these Islamists' wake-up societies, the Zionist security paradigm has faced a new challenge. The fact is that today the Israeli security doctrine has faced a new approach. In other words, factors such as the use of formerly secular, national, and dictatorial Islamist systems, which all overlap in the security interests of the occupation regime and which were considered as strategic allies of

this regime, also increased the risk. The activities of mujahideen Islamic Islamists such as Hezbollah and Hamas against the regime after the Islamic Awakening movement, especially with the effort to reach the MKO on ballistic missile defense, will face a more potent threat to the past (Karp, 1995: 29-45). Also, the threat of nuclear Iran in the region, which in addition to the high capabilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the military industry, which has long-range missiles, has always increased security concerns for this regime (O'Sullivan, 1999: 151), the relative decline of US support. Given its controversial positions with Obama and other Democrats, the United States has come up with this regime, which is now using talks to seek a diplomatic solution to the challenges posed by the hostile regime of Israel, and as a result, absolute support. Have not fully embraced the occupation regime (Abdul hay, 1997: 32) initially challenged Israel's political isolation and regional power. Dragged and ultimately security, stability and survival has been severely compromised.

Therefore, in general, the most important effects of the Islamic Awakening movement on the security of the occupation regime of Jerusalem can be summarized as follows:

- Establishment of a Palestinian state and full recovery of occupied territories.
- The collapse of Zionist allies in the region.
- Replacement of hostile Islamist systems with the Zionist regime.
- More narrowing of the scope of the Zionist regime's blockades by the Muslims of the region.
- The expansion of guerrilla activity by the PMOI and the increase in the scope of intimidation and assassination in the country.
- Reproduces the long-standing hostilities of the Arabs and Israel with respect to the Arab alternative systems after the Islamic Awakening.
- The alignment of new post-revolutionary systems with the policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- Permanent deficiency of US and Western support for this regime, especially with the coming of Democrats
- More isolation of Israel in the region.

As noted above, on the one hand, the occurrence of Islamic awakening and transformation in some regimes of the occupying regime, on the other hand, undermined the security of the regime, has made all Israel's efforts to unify and

expand political-military relations with the powers Regional and non-regional. Therefore, the improvement of relations with Turkey, which is believed to be the realization of the idea of Ottomanism in the region, as well as the expansion of relations with Saudi Arabia, which has always considered Iran's power as a serious threat to Iran, is likely to appear (Benn, 2011: 105-110). Regarding the effect of Islamic awakening on the security doctrine of the occupation regime of Qods, the regime's approach to Islamic awakening may also be explained as follows:

Advocate More than the United States and Other Western Partners

As mentioned above, the Zionist regime regards its identity more than anything else owed to the West and its European partners, such as France and England. On the other hand, the regime has always been lamenting the interests and interests of the West in such cases as the new Middle East, Iran-terror, cooperation with secularists and the elderly, Islamophobia, and many other cases. Therefore, seeking the West to resolve the present crisis may be considered the first approach of the Zionist regime.

Increasing Diplomatic and Military Relations with Turkey More Than Ever

The fact is that among the regional systems of the Turkish relations with the Zionist regime, they have more stability and consistency than other Arabs and communities of the region, so that after the formation of Turkey and earlier, Zionist lobbies have always been influential in Turkish government bodies. (King of the Shah, 1376: 285-300). Turkey was also the first Islamic country to recognize the nature of the occupation regime. On the other hand, extensive military conventions concluded before the Islamic awakening between Turkey and Israel and the establishment of a security school - a military system between the two countries (Mousavi Bojnourdi, 1377: 246) included numerous cross-border, aeronautical, and terrestrial education (Rosandel, Bey's: 12). The treaty, signed in Tel Aviv-Ankara in 1996, sparked a wave of protests among the Arabs, to the extent that the Syrian Prime Minister, Abdul Halim Khodam, described it as the greatest danger after the formation of Israel among the Arabs (Bengio & Ozcan, 2000: 138). Perhaps Israel's first approach to Islamic awakening may be considered. In other words, Turkey can be considered as one of the most important countries in the region, which is the political-

military sanctuary of the Zionist regime in the region during the crisis. What can be done in this regard is to intensify the closer the two countries after the Islamic awaken the pessimistic and somewhat hostile attitude of both countries towards Iran and the Syrian crisis (Haji Yousefi and Imani, 2011: 75-104).

The Diversion of Revolutionaries from the Main Course of Islamic Awakening

Since the Zionist regime has lost its strategic allies in the Islamic Movement and, on the other hand, has faced a potential challenge to its security, so it may be possible to reduce the scope of crises by addressing issues such as Iran's nuclear threat and the conservative Arabs. The work of the Persian Gulf on this subject has changed the direction of the revolutionary process and changed the direction of the revolutionaries to the above.

Expansion of Military Offensive and Terrorist Acts in the Region

According to Moshe Diani, former Minister of Defense of the Zionist regime, Israel must be rabid like a dog so that it can be used as a tool of fear and terror (Petras, 1987: 149). This statement, as well as the practical measures of the Zionist regime, that terror has always been instrumental in achieving the goals and benefits of the regime in the region, which has been rising since the Islamic Awakening, such as the assassination of nuclear scientists from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hezbollah leaders, assassinations of Palestinian and Syrian leaders in the region, and the latest bombing at the embassy of the Islamic Republic in Beirut, which is at the hands of the agents of this regime and its support can be cited in this regard.

Increased Deterrent Strength by Using Nuclear Weapons

Since the foreign policy of the occupation regime of Jerusalem can be considered as a source of invasion and pessimism towards its neighbors, another approach to this regime for Islamic awakening may be to increase the deterrent power of weapons of mass destruction. Indeed, the realist view that always shadowed the foreign policy of the occupation regime of Qods seems to be on this day even more after the Islamic awakening. In other words, the Zionist regime believes that such an approach in foreign policy will ensure not only the stability, security and survival of this regime by using a powerful nuclear and nuclear weapons force, but also the

existence of this regime will be recognized in the region and ultimately will intimidate the enemies of this regime (Lotfian, formerly: 187).

Creating Disturbances, Unrest and Unrelated Wars in this Region in the Region

Perhaps another possible approach may be mentioned regarding the Zionist regime's security and security policies after the Islamic Awakening. An attitude that creates internal chaos and conflicts in regional systems is the best approach to the stability and security of the Zionist regime. Since the security of the Zionist regime has been seriously threatened by the 1948 period, the beginning of numerous Arab-war wars until 1982, the Lebanon war (Inbar, 1996: 45), the main approach of the regime in this period was to adopt a policy-based on tensions within Arab societies and, finally, on achieving stability for Israel. For example, when Iraq engaged in successive internal coups and also engaged in the issue of Kurdistan itself and the war against Iran, it could not have acted in the Arab war against Israel. Also, the internal unrest in Jordan in the early 1970s was so severe that the Zionist leaders regarded it as a pretext for their salvation (Robinovitz, 2011: 1). In the Yemeni rebellion, which saw the shadow of Egypt's presence as Zaim of the Arabs, it also provided a valuable opportunity for the expansion of stability and security for Israel (Dresh, 2000). And perhaps the ultimate example might be the inability of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood to help Lebanon in the war against Israel, which could not help Lebanon's resistance groups due to some of its internal problems (Freedman, 1998). Therefore, the Arabs may be provoked against Iran, Turkey's persuasion for more military-security cooperation and cooperation, the expansion of cooperation with the belligerent regime of the Islamic Republic, the Hizbullah and the Syrian Alevis, and encouraging them to tension with these systems by Israel. A near future is probable.

Iran Anti-Semitism

Undoubtedly, the Zionist regime considers one of the important parameters in the occurrence of Islamic awakening, the role of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the revolution of 1979 and the revolutionary theories of the late leader of Iran, Imam Khomeini (RA). The issue is almost universally agreed on its consistency. Iran's nuclear power and its extensive cooperation with its first enemies, Syria and Hezbollah, as well as Hamas in Palestine, have challenged the

occupation regime with regard to the security paradigm. It will challenge the hegemony of this regime and the West in the region.

This issue will lead to a crisis of security for Israel, which, first, will lead the revolutionary Arabs to the region towards the policies of the Islamic Republic, the first of which is antagonism to the Zionist regime, and, on the other hand, relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the regional powers like Saudi Arabia and Turkey, and even transatlantic powers such as the United States, it will be resolved with dialogue and negotiation, which if realized, the almost collapse of the Zionist regime can be made definitive. Therefore, with the spread of Iran, the spread of Islamophobia and, finally, the spread of propaganda against the Shiite Islamist crescent in the region, Israel will try to overcome this problem, the first to note that Iran's nuclear danger will be the conservative and patriarchal sheikhs of the region led by Saudi Arabia and secular Turks. Was indeed, the spread of Islamophobia in the form of Shi'ism and Iran-terrorists, according to the Zionist regime, will first isolate the Republic of Iran and revolutionary ideologies, and on the other hand, the conservative Arabs who have always had an Islamic revolution and the danger of passing it to their communities. Will be in a hostile position toward Iran, and ultimately will establish the hegemony of the West and the occupation regime of the Quds in the Middle East (Shariatiya Nia, 2010: 191-208).

The above parameters may be considered to be the likely strategies of the occupation regime of Quds for Islamic awakening, in which all of the above-mentioned cases, in case of occurrence, will somehow reproduce the security and stability paradigm of the Zionist regime. On the one hand, this security will face the growing power of the Islamic Republic in the nuclear field, and on the other hand, such as the emergence of Islamists instead of national dictators in Egypt, and patrioticists such as Ben Ali in Tunisia, almost all the efforts of this regime He has sought to find new allies in the region, such as King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, Qatari emirate, and Turkey. New allies overlapping with the regime in the parameters such as Iran's fear of radical Islamism, the insecurity of the region. The regime, like this regime, is focusing its efforts on deflection of the revolutionaries of Islamic awakening from its main objective, the fall of the dictatorship, the establishment of the Islamic system, the occupation regime of the Quds and the struggle

against Western colonialism and exploitation and ultimately to liberation.

CONCLUSION

Since the relationship between the occupation regimes of Qods has evolved over time with various Islamic societies, the occurrence of the Islamic Awakening may be the most important event that has challenged the survival of the regime since the Camp David Treaty. In fact, the most important Islamic Awakening response to Israel has primarily threatened the security, stability and survival of the regime. The collapse of the regime's allies, such as the Shah of Iran in 1979, Hosni Mubarak in 2012, Ben Ali in Tunisia this year was among the other Islamic awakening outcomes that hit Israel. New revolutionary systems and a hostile attitude toward Israel, such as Rashed al-Ghanwishi in Tunisia, Egyptian revolutionaries and other regional revolutionaries and their Islamist approach, are another potential threat to Israel in the region. Also, the terror of this regime from the nuclear Iran and the establishment of relatively good relations between the revolutionaries of the region and the Islamic Republic of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be further stepped up in the wider range of sanctions against the Zionist regime.

Therefore, the Israeli approach could be seen as a possible further dependence on transatlantic powers such as the United States, the expansion of the militarization of the regime in the region, the establishment of defense and military agreements with regional powers such as Saudi Arabia and Turkey. However, perhaps this regime a close future with a peaceful approach once again swept even the revolutionaries of the region to Latea al-Hilai towards their regional policies and pledged this potential threat to continue its regional hegemony.

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